State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1857.....NO. 20.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 16 lines or less—cash in advance

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3 do	1 50
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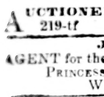
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!



J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-8w—15-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.§ WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

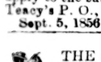
WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1856.—[302-1t—52-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REMOVING South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teachy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.
JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.
Dec. 4, 1856 75-1w—14-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to
JOHN LARKINS,
Aug. 22---50-tf Long Creek Post Office, New Hanover Co., N. C.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For farther information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Nov. 14th Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C. 11-3m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } New Hanover County. }

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

General Notices.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th Oct. last, his negro man CHARLES. Said negro is about thirty years old, six feet one or two inches high, stout built, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds; black complected, low forehead, kidney ankle, large feet. He lurks in New Hanover County, on Moore's Creek; in Duplin County in the neighborhood of Mr. Benjamin Newkirk's, and on the North East, in Sampson County, in the neighborhood of Mr. Chatham Johnson's, Mr. Devane's, and Mr. Fennell's; in Cumberland County, in the neighborhood of Messrs. Melvin, Valentine, Downing and Raiford Fisher; and throughout Bladen County. I will give a reward of Twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver said Charles to me, or fifty dollars for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro.
M. MONROE.
Wardsville, N. C., J 2, 1859. 18-3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } County of New Hanover. }
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Margaret Anderson vs John Q. Anderson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Q. Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John Q. Anderson to appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next term of this Court, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him.
Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.
Jan. 2, 1857. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 18-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Onslow County. }
Superior Court of Law, November Term, 1856.
Christian Williams *vs.* Joseph Williams.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Williams, the defendant, is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law make publication in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Joseph Williams to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.
Witness O. B. Sanders, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law for the County of Onslow, and State aforesaid, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1856.
Issued 2d day of December, 1856.
O. B. SANDERS, C. S. C.
Dec 12, 1856 [Pr. adv. $5] 15-6w

MR. JOHN A. BREEDEN.—SIR:—You will hereby take notice, that on the 24th day of January, 1857, at the office of Wilmot G. Desassure in Broad Street, in the City of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert Q. Pinckney, Jr., Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the Superior Court of Law, of Columbus County, wherein we are Plaintiffs and you are Defendants, where and when you can attend if you think proper. Respectfully,
WATTERS & WALKER,
Dec. 20th, 1856. by their Attorney R. S. FRENCH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Columbus County.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.
Watters & Walker, *vs.* John A Breeden.

ON motion of Plaintiffs by their Counsel, they have leave to take the deposition of Robert Q. Pinckney, Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence upon the trial of this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that twenty days notice of the time and place of taking said deposition be served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., counsel for defendant. It is further ordered that publication of the time and place of taking said deposition, be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for four weeks, and that the said notice served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., and publication made as aforesaid, shall be sufficient notice in order that the depositions may be read.
A true copy from the minutes.
THOMAS L. VAIL, C. S. C.
Dec. 26th, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6 80) 14-4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
☞ In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated Good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

OVERSEER WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.
N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.
Nov. 29.—71-12t—14-tf [Commercial copy.]

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
Dec. 26th 17-12t

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.
A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.
Liberal cash advances made when required.
M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf—3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

Schools.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.
Tuition for Primary branches.....$ 7 00
Middle course..... 10 00
Highest..... 15 00
Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.
F. A. NEWBERRY, Secretary.
Stricklandsville, Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-tf.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Mouday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value o an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:
Primary Department,.....$10 00
Higher English Branches,..... 12 50
Classical Department,..... 15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,.... 10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,..... 2 50
Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER SCHR. W. H. SMITH, from New York:
25 bags prime Laguayra COFFEE;
25 " " Java "
15 " " Rio "
50 boxes " CHEESE;
15 bbls. " SUGAR CRACKERS;
10 boxes " " "
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
Jan. 9.--19

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.
Jan. 9th. 19-3m

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.
This is a desirable place for a public house, the building having recently undergone repairs, and has been greatly added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.
Dec. 19.—16-ts.
Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters testamentary on the Estate of Daniel Bordeaux, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Dec. 12.—15-6t. A. W. LAMB, Executor.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin County, on the 25th of December, 1856, a negro fellow by the name of Gatlin, who says he belongs to the estate of Richard Miller, deceased, and hired by Dr. Jackson of Columbus County. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion, and will weigh about 160 pounds. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Jan. 2d, 1857 18-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON BUSINESS.—The iron business of Pennsylvania for the year 1856 may be summed up thus: 439,186 tons of iron made, of which 278,911 tons were anthracite pig iron; 66,970 tons hot blast charcoal pig iron, and 56,225 tons coal blast charcoal pig iron; 24,550 tons coke do.; 12,500 tons raw bituminous coal. Of finished iron there were manufactured: 227,837 tons, comprising 121,550 tons of nails, rods and bars; 82,107 tons rails; 21,505 tons sheets and plate; 2,675 tons hammered bars.
The iron works at which these amounts were manufactured are scattered throughout a large proportion of the counties of the State, (there being in fact but eight counties in which the ore is not sufficiently abundant to justify mixing and making operations,) and comprise 275 furnaces, of which 203 were in blast, the whole of them having a capacity to produce 624,400 tons, the anthracite furnaces alone being capable of furnishing 355,000 tons; 111 forges, with 298 fires in and 61 out; 38 plate and sheet mills, all but two of which were busy; 53 merchant mills for bars, rods and nails, having 123 trains of finishing rolls, and 671 nail machines, with a capacity to produce 785,000 kegs of nails, and 10 rail mills.

SIGNIFICANT VOTES.—Two votes given yesterday in the House Hall foreshadow what are to prove facts in the history of the session's legislation.
1st. The vote upon the proposition to suspend the rules to consider the bill to increase the pay of the army officers Though lacking the two thirds necessary to give that motion a triumph, the majority for it was so large as to render it certain, in our judgment, that ere the session ends the bill in question will become a law, in some satisfactory shape.
2d. The vote on the proposition to suspend the rules to make the Pacific railroad projects a special order for the 14th inst., for which so small a min

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

TO CONTRIBUTORS FOR THE PRESS.

We respectfully request Correspondents to write their articles for the press on one side only of the paper. When written on both sides, it gives us considerable trouble in dividing out the copy to the compositors, and often delays the appearance of the paper beyond its regular hour of publication, or, the appearance of the article for one day. We beg those writing for the press to bear this in mind.

All orders for advertisements, or other business, (except Editorial matters,) must be left up stairs. The Editor cannot attend to the business transactions connected with the establishment.

☞ Our Duplin county patrons will have an opportunity of settling all their dues to the *Journal* office during next County Court week, the 3d Monday of the present month. A. L. Price will attend said Court for that purpose. We hope our friends will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet him at that time prepared to square up for old scores and renew their subscriptions.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* rather takes us to task for saying that the arrangement with Silas Seymour & Co. contemplated an expenditure of nearly half a million in excess of the $700,000 assigned by the *Observer* as the sum for which the Coal Mine Railroad can be built. It says that we paid so little heed to the information given us some months since by the President of the Company, as now to magnify the cost half a million of dollars.

Now, we did not pay so little heed to the statements made here some months since. We attended a meeting at which these statements were made, and gave a pretty full synopsis of them next day in our paper. We know that the contract with Silas Seymour & Co. was for $784,000, but we know, also, that to enable the road to do any business in the coal carrying way, the additional expenditure we have named *was* contemplated, and stated so to be by the President of the Road. Without referring to our report made at that time, we know that in this matter we are correct.

But the *Observer* says: "*It* is a pity that our Wilmington friends have not entitled themselves to more accurate information as to our road." By this the *Observer* evidently means to say that it is a pity they have not taken stock in that work. When a number of gentlemen from Fayetteville, including among them the President of the Coal Mine Road, visited Wilmington "a few months ago," our people said cordially—"Gentlemen, we cannot subscribe money. We have no more means now to invest in anything of the kind, having already gone farther than we could well afford. But what we have we will give you. We have stocks in works already completed. We will exchange them for stock in your work, which is still unbegun." We know that a considerable amount was so made up. It was all that Wilmington could do under the circumstances, but it was done cheerfully and promptly. It may not have benefitted the road. We presume it did not, but it still showed a willingness to do so.

The *Observer* contends that the works, etc., of the Navigation Company being mortgaged to the State, could not pass out of its hands by process of law. Without arguing that point, we contend that to stop things now is to lose what has been done, and that certainly if she does not continue the works herself, she ought to let them pass into some hands that will. *That* even would be less humiliating than to let them rot down in her hands.

☞ Considerable excitement in and out of Congress has recently arisen in connection with certain charges of bribery or attempted bribery for the purpose of influencing the action of members of the House on the Minnesota Land Bill—a bill granting alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of a railroad between certain points in the Territory of Minnesota. Mr. Kelsey, a member from the State of New York, brought the matter up by calling attention to an editorial article in the New York *Times*, charging members of Congress and lobby members with gross corruption, mentioning the Minnesota Land Bill in connection with it. Col. Paine, of North Carolina, when the matter was thus brought up by Mr. Kelsey, said "distinctly that there is no want of truth in the allegation contained in the *Times*' article." A distinct proposition was made to him by a member of the House in regard to the Minnesota Land Bill; and that $1,500 would be given in consideration of a vote for that Bill. If a committee was raised, and he was called upon for his evidence, he should give it. He declined there to give the name of the member by whom he had been approached.—It occurred about the 23d of December, as came out subsequently in the course of the debate, which was quite lively. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to investigate this and other charges, with the usual power to send for persons and papers. The speaker appointed on said committee, Messrs. Kelsey, of New York, Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, Davis, of Maryland, Orr, of South Carolina, and Warren, of Georgia.

It is said that the member alluded to by Col. Paine, as having offered him a bribe to vote for the Minnesota Land Bill, is Mr. T. S. Edwards, of the 30th District New York, who denies the allegation as made, and states that he was misunderstood by Col. Paine. If the House took the trouble to investigate all the charges flying around in the columns of newspapers, it would have its hands full, but when such charges receive some confirmation from the distinct avowal of a member, the appointment of an investigating committee is due to the honor of that body, although we anticipate no useful result from it labors, and regret that the business of the short session is thus interfered with.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation—Major Gwinn's Report.

It will be seen from the Legislative report of our Raleigh correspondent, that Major Gwynn has made his report on the condition and prospects of the above work. He further adds:

"We understand Major Gwynn's report is favorable to the practicability of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. The works can be completed, as at present constructed, for $450,000, but he recommends their removal, and a number of stone locks to be substituted at an expense of one million two hundred thousand dollars."

A somewhat similar rumor had reached here during the past week. We have no doubt the report of our correspondent is fully to be relied on, although particulars are wanting to enable us to understand it in all its bearings, as to whether he recommends the immediate substitution of such stone locks, or merely indicates the necessity, at some future time or times for the substitution of such works in place of those now placed there, as the present works become worn-out, or no longer efficient. At any rate, it is evident that Major Gwynn can not, in this case be accused of under-estimating. It is a pity that a similarly candid course had not been pursued at an earlier period.

Not having all the facts before us, we forbear further remark, which would necessarily have to be made somewhat at random, or at least comparatively in the dark, and might therefore lead us to false conclusions, or perhaps cause us unwittingly to do injustice.

What the effects of this report may be, we are unable to say. We understand that the friends of the Road are in better spirits, as they consider the report favourable to them. This view of the case being based, we suppose upon the apparently high figures indicated by Major Gwyin. We await further developements. We ask it as an especial favour on the part of any of our friends in Raleigh, that they will send us a copy of the report as soon as printed, which we see it has been ordered to be.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend, just arrived from Raleigh, for a copy of Major Gwynn's Report on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, which we insert in full—feeling confident that our readers, without exception, will be anxious to see it.

We are surprised to notice from the report of our Raleigh Correspondent, that the Senate has passed the charter of the Cheraw and Coal Mine Road, being an extension of the North Eastern Railroad of Charteston to the Coal Mines of this State, making also a through line rival to the Seaboard line and the North Carolina Railroad, and leaving only a short gap of some twenty miles to complete the project. It will also render the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad a South Carolina work, and the further connection of Wilmington with that work an act of insanity. If this charter passes the House, the Wilmington and Charlotte Road had much better be dropped—certainly Wilmington could not be expected to contribute to it, and thus assist in cutting her own throat. This charter passed, as we learn, by a very large majority. We trust that the House will look into it more carefully and with a better appreciation of the true interests of the State.

Our Legislature.

But fourteen days remain of the time, to which, by joint resolution, the General Assembly of this State has limited its Sessions, and yet much, very much remains to be done. Indeed most of the great questions of the session remain still to be disposed of.—The Revenue of the State—its Currency and its Internal Improvements. The first *must* be increased.—Action of some kind must be taken with the second—either by the re-charter of the State Bank or the creation of some other institution, or institutions to take its place, if in no other capacity as supplying a mode of investment for certain monies belonging to the Literary Fund. Besides, looking at the average of the States, and especially those with which we have the most intimate relations, the Banking Capital of the State, even with the State Bank, is not too much, nor even enough. Upon the subject of Internal Improvements, we can hardly say what will be done—something, we suppose, at any rate, some disposal must be made of many matters which demand attention.

No doubt much progress has been made,—the various Committees have matured business—the two Houses are, perhaps, ready to act understandingly, and therefore promptly, but yet fourteen days appears to be rather little time. We presume the adjournment will be postponed until about the 8th of February. We see that Mr. Boyd from the Finance Committee of the Senate, has reported "A Bill to amend the 99th Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue." The estimates of the Committee are for an increase of one hundred thousand dollars to the Revenue. Among other items it is proposed to raise the tax on lands to fifteen cents, and on polls to fifty cents. We trust that some features of the existing laws will be so modified, as to remove oppressive discriminations against our own Merchants and other Citizens as in the case of the Liquor Tax.

Persia and England.

The war now beginning to progress in the East, is attracting even more attention than the European difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland, because the belief is generally entertained that before the latter eventuates in actual hostilities, the powers of Europe will intervene to settle it in some way—not because the monarchies would not be willing enough to see the little mountain republic crushed, but because they know that there are in their own midst the elements of revolutionary explosion, to which the outbreak of a war between a monarchy and a republic, in their very centre, might apply the match which would again throw things into a state of confusion, more disastrous to themselves, perhaps, than the events of 1848. All the unquiet spirits of France, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Germany, would flock to the standard of the Cantons, and the fire would be apt to spread to the adjoining States.

But this contest between England and Persia is another matter. It is in reality the beginning of the final struggle which has been approaching for years, and to meet which England and Russia have long been shaping their policy. Persia alone divides them in Central and Western Asia. China in Eastern and Northern Asia. Hindostan lies about the middle of the Eastern coast and is the great point.

Looking at her history from the earliest ages, Persia is one of the most remarkable countries in the world, if not the most remarkable. Now ruled by a Sabean Priesthood—then adopting the Magian system of Zoroaster, perpetuated to a late period by the Guebres or Fire-worshippers, and at the present time Mahommedan—she has tried nearly all faiths but Christianity. Tracing back, by written record or authentic tradition, a distinct nationality to over a thousand years before our Saviour—springing up to an almost universal Empire under Cyrus and his successors—subjected by Alexander, and again by the Parthians—becoming again prosperous under Chosroes and his linke—swept over by the tide of Arabian conquest—devastated by Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, by Tartars and Afghans—she has still emerged from each convulsion a distinct and seperate nationality, and in her turn rolled back the tide of conquest. Little changed in any way, by the convulsions through which she has passed, she is even now a despotism, such as she was twenty-five hundred years ago. Her people are the most polished and intellectual in the East—braver, but not more faithful than the average of Asiatics.

At present, the Persian dominions occupy a space of nearly half a million square miles, with some twelve millions of population, and a revenue of fifteen to twenty million dollars a year. The standing army is said to amount to about 20,000, but swelled on occasion to ten times that number, by a sort of feudal levy. There are in the Mahommedan Church—if we may so call it—two great sects,—those who recognize the three first Caliphs after Mohammed, and those which do not. The body of the Moslem world belongs to the first—the Persians to the second, and are, therefore, hated by their fellow Mohammedans with an intensity even greater than that visited upon Christians, so that, in any contest, they would be isolated from the sympathy or assistance of their co-religionists of the East, whose feelings would all be with England and against Persia and Russia. Russia touches Persia on the North West—at the Caspian Sea—where she has an army corps of 40,000 men, and can send in more, although with difficulty, the shores of that sea being swampy and unsuited to the movement of troops, and its harbors of little or no account, besides being of difficult access from the interior of Russia, from which supplies must be drawn.

On the east of Persia are Afghanistan and Beloochistan. The history of the disastrous British occupation of Cabul some years ago is generally known—since that time, however, British gold and British intrigues have been effecting what British arms had failed to do. Now Britain intervenes for the ostensible purpose of defending these Afghan principalities against Prussia, and has thus identified them with her interests, so that in fact all east of Persia may be looked upon as Anglicised, while British fleets have access to her coasts lying on the sea of Omau and the Persian Gulf at a short sail from Madrass.

Thus the great military power of Russia is balanced by other corresponding advantages on the side of her opponents. If she fights under cover of the Persians, England can array the fierce Afghans of the mountains. If she has a great advantage in men, England has the advantage of position. It is a very pretty field for a fight as things stand; but what about the American treaty with Persia? Are *we* free from complication?

☞ We find in the *Newbern Union* of the 12th inst., letters from Hon. Thomas Ruffin and L. W. Humphrey and Joshua G. Wright, Esqs., in reply to an invitation to attend the Buchanan and Breckinridge Jubilee which came off there on the 9th Dec.—The letter from Mr. Wright is as follows:

WILMINGTON, Nov. 27th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your recent communication, inviting me to join the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club in their jubilee of the 9th proximo, has been received; and gladly would I respond to it by an acceptance of your proffered invitation. It would afford me much pleasure to be with you on so joyous an occasion, and to unite with you in the celebration of an event which was of such vital moment to the welfare of the Republic, and which has afforded such grateful relief to the heart of the nation, from the painful anxiety which so long oppressed it.—The late election has passed into the history of the nation, and whether we consider the danger it has averted, or the gratifying anticipations it gives of the future, I know of but few occurrences recorded in the annals of the country more worthy of our cordial commemoration. So impressed, it would afford me great gratification to join you, but my professional engagements in the Court, which is held here during the week of your celebration, will prevent my attendance, and compel me to deny myself the pleasure of participating in your festivities.

With the tender of my warmest acknowledgements, alike to you and the Club which you represent, for the invitation with which I have been honored, I am, Very truly yours,

JOSH. G. WRIGHT.

To WM. G. BRYAN, MOSES W. JARVIS, JAS. B. AVERITT, } Committee.

We regret to see that the election for United States Senator from Pennsylvania has resulted in the choice of Simon Cameron, a notorious renegade and political trickster, over Col. John W. Forney, a true Democrat. Cameron got the whole Fremont-Fillmore vote, and although the Democrats had a nominal majority of three on joint ballott, it would appear that there were some shakling men who were "secured," as the New York *Tribune* calls it. Cameron is a very dangerous man—in every sense of the word "dangerous."

For the Journal.

Democratic Association.

Pursuant to the provisions of its constitution, a meeting of the Democratic Association of the Town of Wilmington was held at the Court House on Monday evening, Jan. 12th, 1857, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other necessary business which might come before the Association.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. D. Bellamy, President of the Association. James Fulton acting as Secretary. The President called attention to the fact that one year before, the association had been organized for the purpose of affording a means for concentrating and rendering efficient the action of the Democratic party of the town in any course which might be deemed right and proper for promoting the success of the Democratic party and its principles. At that time the association, so organized, had honored him by calling upon him to preside over its deliberations. During the term of his service, he had endeavored to discharge the duties of his position faithfully, although necessary and unavoidable absences from town had at times rendered it impossible for him to devote that constant attention to it, which he could have desired. The calls of his private business were now of such a character that he could not consistently permit himself to be considered a candidate for re election. But he felt that the peace and security which the country now enjoyed was the result of Democratic success, secured by Democratic organization, and he earnestly counselled the maintainance of that organization.

The meeting then proceeded to the business before it, being the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to nominate officers. The committee consisted of James Fulton, L. B. Huggins, J. L. Holmes, E. D. Hall and W. C. Fergus, who after consultation reported as follows:

For President.—W. T. J. Vann.
Vice Presidents.—DeBrutz Cutlar, S. R. Bunting.
Recording Secretary.—H. M. Curtis.
Corresponding Secretary.—J. C. Smith.
Treasurer.—J. I. McCallum.

Which report was unanimously confirmed by the Meeting and the above gentlemen declared elected as officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

Col. James T. Miller and Geo. Houston, Esq., were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Vann to the chair. The new President returned his thanks to the Association for the honor conferred upon him, pledging his best efforts for the promotion of Democratic principles, and urging upon each and every member of the Association continued vigilance and energy in sustaining the principles and the organization of the Democratic party. Messrs. Cutlar and Bunting also briefly acknowledged the honor conferred upon them.

The Chair nominated and the Association confirmed the following gentlemen as Subsidiary Committee for the ensuing year:—James M. Stevenson, H. B. Eilers, D. M. Foyles. The Constitution was so amended as to allow the President elect to appoint the several Ward Committees at his earliest convenience, and report such appointments to the Association at its next subsequent meeting for confirmation or rejection.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to its late President, and other officers, for their faithful, efficient and successful management of its affairs during the past year.

Resolved, That in an especial manner do we tender our thanks to our late President, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over our deliberations—and the zeal and devotion with which he has labored to promote the best interests of the Association, and to secure the success of Democratic principles.

The meeting having transacted the business before it, adjourned.

J. D. BELLAMY, President.

JAMES FULTON, Secretary.

U. S. SAILORS CROSSING THE ISTHMUS.—It appears by letters from Aspinwall that the U. S. steam frigate Wabash, with a crew for the sloop-of-war, St. Mary's, arrived at that port on the 14th inst., when it was arranged to pass the sailors, etc, in both directions on the day following the passengers' transit. Accordingly, on the 17th, the crew of the St. Mary's landed at Panama, and left at 9 a. m., arriving at Aspinwall at 2 p. m. The relief crew, being in readiness on the steamer's wharf immediately took the cars and arrived at 7½ p. m.; and, embarking on board the steam-tug Tobago at once, were on board the St. Mary's at 9 p. m. The transit was made with great facility and order. The special arrangement was made to suit the tides and prevent detention on shore. This is the first experiment of the Secretary of the Navy in shipping crews across the Isthmus, and it seems to have been entirely successful.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 12, 1857.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Clarke, the bill providing for the Western extension of the N. C. Railroad was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A message from the House, transmitting the following appointments for Commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum, was concurred in: Dr. Columbus Mills and J. Erwin, for the West; Dr. W. Blow and J. A. Taylor, for the East; A. W. Lewis, Dr. C. C. Johnson, W. W. Holden, Edward Cantwell, and K. P. Battle, for the centre of the State.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Alleghany, was, after a lengthy debate, rejected.—Ayes 19, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Holt, a resolution was adopted calling on the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company for a report on the financial condition of the company.

A bill to remodel the Courts of Pleas was taken up and read the second time. The bill proposes to establish a Court of Pleas, presided over by a County Judge elected by the people, and authorizes appeals only to Supreme Court. Mr. Eaton opposed the bill as an infringement of the Constitution, and did not believe the system of electing Judges by the people worked well. Mr. Houston made an eloquent speech in defence of the bill. He denied that electing Judges by the people was against the Constitution. He described the inconveniences arising from the present system of County Courts, and was willing the bill be so amended as to leave it to the magistrates of each county whether it should be adopted or not. The bill was rejected. Yeas 14, nays 31.

Mr. J. B. Jones introduced a bill to incorporate the Currituck Steam Navigation Company.

Mr Boyd introduced a bill to repeal the law fixing the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a message was sent to the Senate transmitting appointments for Commissioners for the Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the Committee on Public Buildings were requested to enquire into the expediency of adopting means to warm the rooms of the capitol.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, offered a resolution that the House take a recess from half past 5 to 7, and sit until 10 o'clock every night. Mr. Outlaw opposed the resolution. Mr. Hill, of Stokes, moved to amend by inserting 5 o'clock, which being accepted by the mover, the resolution was adopted—yeas 77, nays 29.

The following bills were introduced, read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Hargrove, a bill to incorporate the town of Townsville, Granville county.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, a bill to incorporate a Bank at Lexington.

Mr. Meares, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gas Coal and Transportation Company. Mr. Meares also introduced bills to incorporate the Vulcan Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Tuscarora Mining and Manufacturing Company, and the Excelsior Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Johnson, a bill to amend the 85th section, 34th chapter, of the Revised Code, concerning slaves.

A message from the Governor was read, transmitting Major Gwyn's report on Cape Fear and Deep River improvements. On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the reading was dispensed with, and the report sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Sharpe moved to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the bill relating to the coupon bonds of the North Carolina Railroad. After some debate the motion was adopted—yeas 61, nays 49. The bill was sent to a joint select committee for amendment.

The debate on the Mechanics' Lien Bill was resumed. A variety of amendments were offered, some of which were accepted, others rejected. After an animated discussion on the merits of the bill, Mr. Hill, of Halifax, moved to lay it on the table, which was adopted—yeas 62, nays 49.

The order of the day being the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was taken up and read. Mr. Meares spoke at great length in its favor, and stated the advantage that would accrue to Wilmington by its adoption. Mr. Meares occupied the attention of the House until the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to amend and revise the charter of the city of Raleigh, was taken up. Mr. Routh moved to amend by extending the limits one quarter of a mile each way. A very spirited debate ensued between Mr. Lewis, of Wake, in opposition, and Mr. Jenkins in support of the amendment. The bill, as amended, passed its second reading, and the rules were suspended to allow it to pass its third reading.

NIGHT SESSION.

The bill to open the Yadkin river to the passage of fish, was read the second time. After some debate, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its third reading.

The bill to establish the new county of Avery, passed its second reading. Yeas 54, nays 53. It was read the third time and passed.

The bill to encourage the formation of a Military Company in Wilmington, passed its second and third readings.

Some bills and resolutions, of a private character, were finally passed. At a quarter to ten o'clock the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, January 13, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. McDiarmid presented a memorial in relation to the dividing line between Cumberland and Harnett counties.

After the presentation of several resolutions of a private character, Mr. Mills offered a resolution, that hereafter, the Senate meet at ten, take a recess at one, and adjourn at five o'clock, without a motion.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Institute.

Mr. Grist, a bill concerning fish in Tar River.

Mr. Martin, a bill to incorporate the town of Germantown.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the American Exchange Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Christian, a bill concerning Executors and Administrators.

On motion of Mr. Person, the bill to extend the time for registration of grants, passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the bill appropriating $35,000 for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum, passed its several readings.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Ruffin, was rejected. Ayes 16, nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Christian, the bill to charter the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill incorporating the Bank of Salisbury, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill to re-charter the State Bank was taken up for its third reading.

A number of amendments were offered which continued under discussion until the hour for recess arrived.

The Senate meets again at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Humphrey offered a resolution authorizing the removal of the public arms from Plymouth and Elizabeth City to the Arsenal in Raleigh. On motion, Newbern was added. The resolution was read third time and passed.

Mr. White, of Bladen, introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use exertion to have the soldiers of 1812 pensioned.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, introduced a bill authorizing the Neuse Manufacturing Company to increase their capital stock.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, a resolution was adopted suspending night sessions until Friday next, in order to give the committees an opportunity of meeting and reporting upon bills before them.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the bill concerning the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Mr. Meares continued his remarks and pointed out the advantages which would arise not only to Wilmington, but the State generally from the completion of this Railroad. When Mr. M. concluded his remarks, Mr. Outlaw moved the bill for constructing a Railroad from Coal fields to Fayetteville, known as a bill to aid the Western Railroad, be made the order of the day for Friday next, which was agreed to. Mr. Pickett supported the bill at some length. Mr. Rankin offered an amendment concerning the locality of the road, which was rejected after some remarks by Messrs. Cansler and Meares. The question on the passage of the bill being put, was announced; yeas 51, nays 51—the Speaker voting in the affirmative, the bill passed its second reading. On this announcement there was some applause which was instantly checked by the Speaker. Mr. Little announced he had paired off with Mr. Dargan.

The bill to provide for the better listing of lands for taxation was taken up. Mr. Cox, of Perquimans, explained the object of the bill at some length. After some remarks by Mr. Jenkins, the bill passed its second and third readings.

The House then took the usual recess until 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—The session was occupied with the debate on the third reading of the bill re chartering the State Bank; a number of amendments were adopted which makes the Bank charter similar to the one rejected by the Stockholders last fear—thus amended, it passed its third reading.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The business brought before the House was mostly of a private nature.

The bill to establish the new county of Swain was rejected.

Mr. Jones' bill concerning usury was also rejected.

A bill for punishing persons convicted of placing obstruction on Railrods was finally passed. It subjects them to the pillory and public whipping.

A bill to elect clerks and masters in Equity by the people, passed its second reading.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 14th, 1857.

SENATE.—There was no bills introduced this morning.

The Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad bill was read the second time, and the rules being suspended, it passed its third reading.

The Revenue bill was taken up, and the remainder of the morning session occupied in its consideration. Several amendments were offered, but no progress made at the hour of recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Baxter offered a resolution to impower the joint select committee on the Cape Fear and Deep River Company to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses upon oath. Adopted.

Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the time of holding the Superior Courts of Robeson County. Mr Bridgers objected to its reference to the Judiciary Committee, which was overpowered with business resolution; rejected.

Mr. Dills presented a resolution in favor of John White.

The following bills were introduced, read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Montgomery, a bill to pay Justices of the Peace for taking tax lists. Mr. Lyon, of Orange, a bill to emancipate Sam, a slave. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a bill to allow the Superior Courts of certain counties to sit two weeks.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Wake, his bill to incorporate the North Carolina Bank was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the Mechanics lien law was taken up and placed on the Calender.

A bill to authorize the Literary Board to loan money to the Concord Female Presbyterian Institute. A long discussion took place on this bill, which was participated in by Messrs Sharpe, Elliott, Erwin, Lyon, of Granville, Mastin and Lewis of Wake, the bill passed its third reading; yeas 61, nays 47.

The special order of the day being the bill to charter the Northwestern Railroad Company, Mr. Leach, of Davidson, addressed the House in support of the bill, and made a strong appeal in its favor. After a short debate, the bill was rejected—yeas 44, nays 63 A motion being made to reconsider and lay that motion on the table was rejected—yeas 47, nays 59.

At two o'clock the House took a recess.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The steamship George Law has arrived from Aspinwall with California advices to December 20, the United States mails, and upwards of $1,250,000 in treasure,

The George Law connected at the isthmus with the steamship Sonora,

The steamship John L. Stephens was passed December 25, bound up.

The steamship Granada sailed from Aspinwall January 4, for Havana.

The steamship Golden Gate left Panama for San Francisco, January 1, with the New York passengers and mails of the 21st December.

The United States razee Independence and sloop-of-war St Mary's were lying at Panama, and the Sloop-of-war Cyane at Aspinwall—all well.

The steamship Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 20th ult'mo, for San Juan, with a large number of recruits for Walker. An attempt was made a few days previously to sink her at her dock.

The Orizaba, from San Juan, arrived up on the 19th.

The supreme court of California has declared the entire State debt unconstitutional, excepting three hundred thousand dollars. The court recommends the adoption of the debt by the legislature, and that the question of repueiation be submitted to the people.

No transfer of stock has been made since the decision.

The people are opposed to repudiation. Meetings have been call in various parts of the State to give expression to public opinion.

At the meet held at San Francisco resolutions were passed pledging the redemption of the debt by the people. The amount is over three millions.

The court has also decided that the million and a half of scrip issued by the old corporation of San Francisco for street assessments was illegal.

The court has also given a decision in the suit brought by the purchaser of the city slip property for the recovery of the money paid to the city, the sale having since been declared illegal. The decision is, that although the sale was illegal, and therefore the title reverts to the city, yet the purchase money must be recovered from the land commissioners who made the illegal sale. The amount in dispute is twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The court has also decided that the city is not liable for three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the lot purchassed for the county buildings.

The court sanctions the seizure of the Fremont-Mariposa grant for taxes, the estate be sold unless the taxes are paid.

The mining news is favorable.

The markets were dull.

There had been large arrivals of gold during the fortnight, nearly all of which was stopped for lack of demand.

At San Francisco Josey Limantour has been arrested for an attempt to defraud the United States of lands in the city by means of forged papers and perjury.

OREGON.

Dates from Oregon are to the 11th December. The legislature organized on the 1st. L. F. Grover was elected speaker of the house.

A battle was fought on the 21st November at Peget Sound between the Norihern Indians and the United States steamer Massachusetts Twenty-seven Indians were killed and twenty one wounded, and the remainder surrrendered But one of the steamer's men was killed.

The seminary at Eugene city was burned on the 20th November.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama dates are to January 3. The dates there are from Valparaiso to November 30, and Callao to December 11. The markets at Valparaiso were dull, with large stocks of merchandise.

The revolution in Peru was progressing. Gen Vevaneo, leader of the movement, had been received with enthusiasm at Areguipa. Several provinces had declared in his favor.

Arica was attacked on the 24th of November by the insurgents' steamers Loa and Apurimac. Business was completely paralyzed.

Walker, with one hundred and fifty men, had attempted to retake Granada, but was repulsed.

Later advices from Rivas of December 5, stated that Walker had arrived at ——, from Rivas, and was preparing to attack Gen. Canas, who had six hundred men, well supplied with provisions and munitions. A few skirmishes had taken place between the advanced guards.

Walker's men are said to be badly off; they have scarcely anything to eat, and are dying daily with dysentery.

NEW GRANADA

Mr. Morse, American commissioner to Bogota, had proceeded to Carthager a in a British steamer.

A. B. Corwine had been officially recognised as United States consul at Panama.

NICARAGUA.

Advices from San Juan del Norte are to Dec. 22d. No tidings from Walker had been received for some days previously. Scott had quarrelled with him, and stopped running his boats. Walker had seized for his own use all the steamers on the lake and river.

A letter from Granada of Dec. 1st, states that the church Guadalupe was still held by two hundred Yankees, who refused to surrender at the summons of Gen. Belloso. They were destitute of water, and subsisting on horses, but nevertheless obstinately refused the quarter offered them.

They were to be attacked immediately, after which the bulk of the allied army would proceed to operate with Gen. Canas against San Juan and Virgin Bay.

The loss of the fillibusters since Nov. 24th is stated at three hundred; that of the allies is small.

Private letters state that the Indians in Ometepe had risen against Walker, and killed fifteen fillibusters.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamship Asia, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 27th December, arrived here this morning.

The Arago arrived at Southampton, on the 26th December.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

No day had been fixed for the meeting of the Paris Conference. Some preliminary business was to be gone through, but it was believed that the day for meeting was not far distant. A preliminary meeting will probably be held in a few days.

The London *Times* states that England and France are now agreed on the points of discussion with Russia. No topics are to be introduced but those relating to the Bolgrad question and the Isle of Serpents.

All the plenipotentiaries, including the Turkish Minister, have received their instructions.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

Prussia continues her preparations for the invasion of Switzerland, and the latter is still preparing for defence.

It is rumored that England has agreed to mediate in the matter, but the report is doubtful.

ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

It is stated that negotiations have been broken off between the British Minister at Constantinople and the Persian Envoy, and the latter is proceeding to Paris, having meanwhile requested further instructions from his government.

Great Britain demands the evacuation of Herat, the payment of the expenses so far incurred, the dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, and the establishment of British consulates in various places.

Persia, it is reported, has assented to the return of Murray, the British Minister, to restore Herat, and to compensate the Heratians for their losses. The other points are still held in obeyance.

There is nothing additional about the progress of hostilities.

The news from other parts of Europe is unimportant.

Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Berlin journals hold an uncompromising and bellicose tone, and contradict rumors of a mediation between Prussia and Switzerland, saying that at present there is no hope of a pacific termination of the affair.

BERLIN, Friday.—A note bearing the names of the signers of the protocol of London—excepting Prussia—has been addressed to the Federal Council of Switzerland, demanding the liberation of the Royalist insurrectionists. Prussia hopes this general expression of the Powers will terminate the difficulty.

PARIS, Friday.—The Swiss are on guard in various parts of their frontier cantons. They report that Prussian officers have entered Switzerland with a view to taking plans of the country and survey the banks of the Rhine.

LONDON, *Friday*.—Funds opened steady, but subsequently further advanced ¼.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—SENATE.—The Iowa election case was considered, and the Senate adopted the reported resolution that Harlan was not entitled to a seat as Senator from Iowa.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed instructing the committee on judiciary to enquire into the expediency of re organizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, so as to equalize population and business.

Mr. Benson reported back the Senate bill amendatory to the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, which provides for the restoration of such retired, furloughed or dropped officers as may be favorably reported through a Court of Enquiry, provided the finding be approved by the President.

The bill passed without amendment.

Mr. Orr reported a resolution, which was adopted, enlarging the field of enquiry of the select committee on the bribery and corruption case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Committee on Territories will report against the annexation of Carson Valley to California, also, against a separate government for Arrizonia.

The Committee on Elections will report in favor of Hall, of Iowa, whose seat is contested by Curtis.

Later from Havana.

The ship Isabell arrived at Charleston on the 13th inst., with Havana dates to the 10th. She brings no political news of interest. Sugars were firm but scarcely anything doing. The weather continued favorable. The small parcels of Sugar coming into market were eagerly grasped for shipment to Spain, at from 12 to 13 rials for fine yellow; and 16 a 17 rials for middling to fine yellow. The stock at Havana and Cardenas amounted to about 35,000 boxes, about 4,000 of which is of new crop. *Molasses* was being brought in more freely, although the quantity received was by no means large.

Cargoes were going on board at near out ports, at 9½ rials for clayed, and 10 rials for Muscovado. At Havana 8¾ a 9 rials is readily paid for clayed, but the quantity in stock is yet quite small. At Cardenas, a cargo of Muscovado, to be delivered in all this month, sold at 9 rials.

Coffee.—St. Jago de Cuba, Good seconds readily realise $16 50 a 17 50 per quintal. No triage in stock. But 40,708 arrobes were produced last year, against 112,826 arrobes in 1854, although last year's production was an increase over that of 1855 of 14,451 arrobes.

Lard quite abundant—stock amounting to about 900 bbls. and 3,300 kegs. Last sales at $16 50 a 17 per lot for bbls and $17 25 to 50 for kegs.

Rice—246 hhds. S. C., ex-Somers, retailed at 11½ rials. The stock is large, but the consumption being great, present rates will probably be maintained for some time. East India may be quoted at 11 a 11½ rials, and Valencia at about 10 rials per arrobe.

LUMBER.—White Pine dull at 25 a $26 per M.; Pitch Pine market fully supplied; two or three cargoes afloat unsold; last sale $24 per M. Sugar, hhd. Shooks extremely dull.—Molasses do.; sales at 20 a 21 rials. Empty Hogsheads—Sales of about 300, at $3 50 each. Long Hoops very much wanted at 70 a 80 per M.; short hoops at $60 per M. Sugar Box Shooks extremely dull, last sales 300 from Portland at 7½ rial.

Freights are improving—We quote to Cowes in market £2 10s to £2 15s. North Sea £2 15s to £2 17 6d. United States $1 per box Sugars, $5½ for hhds. Sugar, $3 for hhds Molasses.

Exchanges are improving—I quote on London 4½ to 4¾ per cent premium; Paris 7½ to 7¾ per cent discount; Spain 4 to 7¾ cents premium; New York, Boston and Philadelphia, ½ to 7 per cent discount; New Orleans 4 per cent discount short sight.

WAYNE COUNTY.—On Friday last Wm. K. Lane Esq., the Senator elect from the County of Wayne arrived in the City and was qualified, and took his seat in the Senate. Mr. Lane *succeeds* Gen. Brogden, who, on the 1st inst., entered upon his duties as Comptroller of State. Mr. Lane will make a useful Senator, and will no doubt meet in every respect the expectations of his constituents.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Brooks the late Comptroller, contemplates remaining here for a time to pursue the study of the law. During his residence in this place Mr. Brooks has made many friends, who wish him much success, prosperity, and happiness in life.

The Coal Trade

Report of Col. Gwynn on the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In conformity with the resolution passed by your honorable body, Col. Walter Gwynn was employed by me on behalf of the State, to examine the works on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and I have now the honor to transmit herewith a report from him on the subject, which was this day handed to me. THOS. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 12, 1857.

RALEIGH, January 10th, 1857.

To his Excellency Thos. Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR:—In compliance with the resolution of the Legislature, and in accordance with your wishes, I have visited the "works on the Cape Fear and Deep River," and have now the honor in conformity to the instructions embraced in the resolution conferring on me the honorable and responsible duty, to report "the present condition of said works and the practicability of completing the same at an early day," and in conformity also to your views as to the full intention and import of the resolution of the General Assembly "to report estimates for completing the work."

The works on the Cape Fear comprise thirteen dams and fourteen locks, and on Deep River six dams and eight locks; these works consist of timber cribs filled with stone. Dams thus constructed are considered permanent and durable works; their duration however is dependent upon a constant and uniform condition of humidity around the timbers.—There is now a dam in good repair on Haw river, at Butler's ford, now known as Ruffin's ford, which was built by Judge Murphy in 1806; this dam is on the crib plan, and is built of hickory logs, barked. But the best practical evidence I have seen of the permanency of such works is recorded by Capt. Crozet, chief engineer of the State of Virginia, in his report to the board of public works made in 1842, on the condition of the Appomattox improvement. It is therein stated (see 27th annual report of the board of public works of Virgina, pages 573 and 574) that Venable's dam "has existed 60 years without being ever rebuilt." Stony Point dam 70 years, and Clementown dam 108 years. We may consider, therefore, the dams which chiefly constitute the works on Cape Fear and Deep river as permanent works. The locks, guard walls and abutments, however, which are also built of timber cribs filled with stone, are much exposed to decay, and will not last more than six or seven years. If these were built of stone the improvement would be equal in durability and permanency to any work of a similar character in the country.

I now proceed to present the condition of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep river, commencing with those on the Cape Fear and at the lower end of the improvement:

1. *The Cross Creek Dam and Lock.*—This work was completed in November last; the foundation is soft sand stone, but the dam is constructed with a lower slope which breaks the fall and carries the water off from the base and effectually secures it against the danger of undermining. Owing to a rise in the river, which overtook the contractor as the work was drawing to a close, the sheet piling on the back was omitted for a distance of about 40 feet in length. The dam needs additional gravelling and the material with which the cribs are filled is not of a description to remove all doubts of its durability; it should be carefully examined, and if found, as I fear it has, yielded to the action of the water, it will be necessary to renew it. The wall of the lock on the land side has somewhat settled. The wickets are worked on an imperfect plan, by chains winding around windlasses. When I visited the work one of the chains attached to one of the leaves of the head gate was broken; rafts of timber were passing through, but the working of the lock was attended with delay. This is a trifling difficulty that can be readily remedied, and is only mentioned as a faithful record of the "present condition of the work." I passed in a steamboat safely and expeditiously through all the other locks from Lockville to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville back to Lockville.

In order to provide for the passage of boats in ordinary high water through the lock at this dam, as well as at all the other dams, it will be necessary to increase the height of the locks, and also to raise the guard walls adjoining the locks.

For re-packing, gravelling, and sheet piling this dam, and for raising the lock and guard wall, and building a pier-head at the head of the lock, there will be required $12,000.

2. *Jones' Falls, Silver Run and Red Rock Dams and Locks.*—These dams were constructed with a perpendicular fall over the comb, and the rock being soft, the consequence has been a displacement of the bottom, in front or below them, to a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, leaving the dams resting on the verge of chasms, into which they are liable to be engulphed; though I have known dams thus situated to stand many years, yet I do not consider them safe; they may stand, however, until replaced by new dams. The locks are much decayed, and will require extensive repairs in the course of this and the ensuing year. Fruitless attempts having been made to secure these dams by building slopes in the chasms formed by the water falling over them as before mentioned, and believing that no expedient would succeed which did not involve a very large expenditure, I would recommend that they be abandoned, and that new dams be built in their stead, with a slope on the lower side; they will then be as secure as if founded on solid rock; my estimate, however, as the items will show, is based upon the supposition of their repair as they now stand.

For re-packing and gravelling the dams, for the repairs of the locks, increasing their height, building pier-heads, and raising the guard walls, $28,400.

3. *Haw River Dam and Lock.*—Should the plan above suggested be adopted, the localities of the new dams will not admit of a height sufficient to pond the water to the required depth of five feet on the lower mitre sill of the lock, at this dam. I would therefore recommend an intermediate dam between this dam and the one erected in lieu of Red Rock dam, to be built somewhere in the vicinity of Averasborough, of sufficient lift to submerge Haw Ridge dam, and pond the water to Green Rock dam; which is the next in succession. I nevertheless estimate for the work in its present locality, viz:

For graveling the dam, the renewal of the lock, building pier-head, and raising the wing walls, $14,000.

4. *Green Rock Dam and Lock.*—This dam is founded on hard, solid rock, capable of resisting the wear of the overflow; and to avoid repetition, I would here observe that the same may be said of all the works above it, with the exception of the Gulf dam; in order to guard against a breach around the north end, it will be advisable to extend the dam about seventy feet, and run a guard wall in the river bank. The lock is very much decayed, and will require extensive repairs in the course of the present year.

For gravelling them dam, and extending it seventy feet, repairs of lock, building pier-head, and running guard walls, $8,500.

5. *Narrow Gap Dam and Lock.*—This dam is in good order, but the lock is much decayed, and requires renewal.

For gravelling the dam, rebuilding the lock, and raising the guard walls and pier-head, $10,000.

6. *Sharpfield Dam and Lock.*—This dam is also in good order, and requires nothing more than gravelling; the lock is much decayed, and the entrance from the pond is dangerous.

For gravelling the dam, repairing the lock, raising the guard walls, and ouilding a pier-head, $14,000.

7. *McAlister's, Fox's Island, Northington's, Battle's, and Buckhorn Dams and Locks.*—The dams are all in good order, the locks are more or less in a state of decay; some, with slight repairs, will last four or five years; others will require heavy repairs during the present year. These works extend the improvement sixty miles to Lockville, on Deep river, about two miles above its confluence with Haw river.

For gravelling the dam, repairing the locks, raising the guard walls, building guard banks, and constructing pier-heads, $64,000.

We come now to the works on Deep river.

1. *The Dam and Lock at Lockville.*—The dam and guard lock at this place are in good order; between the guard and outlet lock there is a canal about half a mile in length. The outlet lock is designed to have a lift of 23½ feet, to be built of rubble masonry, lined with timber; in a recent report to the company, it is represented as being "about one-fourth done." The work is so badly executed, it will be necessary to take it down. I would recommend two cut-stone locks at this place, with the lift divided between them.

For gravelling the dam, increasing the height of the lock, lock and guard walls, completing the canal, building two locks of cut stone, slope wall, and rip-rap, and pier-head, $55,0 0.

2. *Rives' Dam and Lock.*—The dam is new, but the lock is entirely decayed.

For gravelling the dam, rebuilding the lock, raising the guard walls, and building pier-head, $18,000.

3. *Clegg's Dam and Lock.*—Are in good repair. I would advise the raising of this dam seven feet, so as to submerge Farish's dam, which is on a bad location, very difficult of entrance both above and below, and with banks that would be difficult to secure. It is so obviously the cheapest plan, both in first cost and annual expenses, that assuming its adoption, I shall omit Farish's dam altogether, in the estimate. The dam raised, as is proposed, will make a pond sixteen miles in length, extending to the gulf dam, nearly through the coalfields.

For raising the dam, the locks and guard walls, and building pier-head $40,000.

4. *The Gulf Dam and Lock.*—This is the only dam above Red Rock dam which is not based on solid rock; the foundation in front was originally protected by an apron, which has been washed away, and the bottom is cut out below the dam by the falling water to a depth of from ten to twenty feet.—The protections at the ends are very insecure, and the lock, the whole body of which projects into the pond, is in a state of decay and collapse. The cost of making the dam secure and re-building the lock would be so great, that I would recommend its abandonment, and the building of a new dam; and I make my estimate accordingly, viz: For building the dam, pier-head and lock, $40,000.

5. *Evans' Dam and Lock.*—The original design was to use the mill dam at this place, and a lock was built in accordance therewith. It is so much decayed that it cannot be brought into use without extensive repairs; and the mill dam being insecure, it will be necessary to build a new dam.

For building the dam, pier-head, and repairing the lock, $25,000.

These repairs and renewals may be made during the present year, provided the contracts are made at an early day, the season proving favorable, and a sufficient force can be commanded. The aggregate sum amounts to $328,900; to this sum may be added for the probable amount required for deepening the channels in the ponds, and for the removal of bars in the channel between Cross Creek dam and Fayetteville, $21,100, making $350,000. Should the plan be adopted which I have suggested above, and would recommend, that of abandoning and re-building Jones' Falls, Silver Run, Red Rock and Haw Ridge dams, there should be added to the above, $100,000. The sum, then, for completing the improvement on the plan of wooden dams, locks, guard walls and abutments, would be $450,000. If it should be decided, as I would respectfully advise, to build stone locks, abutments and guard walls, the cost will be $1,155,000, or in round numbers, say, $1,200,000. My own opinion is, that the interests involved would justify this expenditure, and that the State could not make a more judicious and safe investment.

The building of the locks, in the first instance of wood, admitting a permanent work had been originally designed, would have been a necessity forced on the company from the scarcity of good building stone, which is found at but two points on the line of the improvement; at Buckhorn and Northington; at the latter place there is one of the best and most extensive quarries I have seen in the State, which will furnish enough stone for all the works. The plan of wooden locks, although stone locks were not at first contemplated, was therefore a necessity in the original construction of the work; even with ample means, the company would have been forced to their adoption as a measure of economy, indeed as the only means of gaining access to the quarries. Besides accommodating the trade for the present as an auxiliary in the stone structures, they will effect a great saving.

The original estimate for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers was $185,000; this estimate was for a work of the most temporary character, intended at the time, as I understood, mainly to encourage the agricultural production of the country, bordering on the line of the improvement. It is true it was known that bituminous coal existed in the valley of Deep river. but it was regarded merely as an interesting geological fact, as an outcropping tending to sustain the cosmog aphy of geologists. No sooner, however, was it known that an improvement was projected, which would penetrate the coal fields, than this region became one of great interest and the field of scientific explorations, the result of which was the discovery of a coal field of surpassing wealth, every square mile of which, according to scientific observations and reports, may be made to yield a sum equal to the property valuation of the State.

The company adapted their improvement to this great and unexpected accession of tonnage. The plan of sluices through the falls, and the adaptation of the natural ponds which entered largely into the original design, was abandoned, nine damsand locks, not contemplated in the estimates, were added to the works, the locks enlarged, and the depth of water increased from three to five feet. Unfortunately for the company, they did not follow up this judicious change in the plan of their improvement, with corresponding estimates; the error committed has been the attempt to carry out a great and important improvement, not originally contemplated, with insufficient means, leading to the adoption of incommensurate or inadequate plans.

The cost exceeding the original estimate is not, therefore, the result of any error in the estimate; but of an extended and enlarged improvement, not embraced in the estimate. It was, however, somewhat swelled by the increase in the price of labor, in the interim between the date of the estimate and the commencement of the work.

The great source of revenue to the improvement, will be transportation of the bituminous coal, existing, as above stated, in the valley of Deep river. The analysis of several distinguished chemists, prove this coal to be superior in the production of gas to that of any coal in the country. Two mines are opened, only one, however, is in operation. I am informed by the agent, that the iron ore excavated in the process of mining, will cover the cost of raising the coal; it is certainly a rare and superior quality of ore.

The coal can be delivered in Wilmington, including mining, tolls, freight and charges, affording a handsome profit to all parties, at four dollars per ton.

I am informed that extensive operations will be commenced as soon as the parties interested in the coal fields can be assured of the completion of the Cape Fear and Deep river improvement to Fayetteville.

I feel confident that the income of the coal trade alone, independent of other sources of revenue, will be sufficient to cover the annual expenses of the work and interest on the capital, very soon after, if not from the date of the completion of the work; and that there will be, for a long period, a continually increasing demand for the coal, as well as an increasing revenue from other sources.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's very ob't serv't,
WALTER GWYNN,
Civil Engineer.

From the Russian Journal Le Nord, of Brussels.

England and Russia in Persia.

Since the commencement of the dispute that has arisen between England and Persia, the English press has not ceased to attribute the hostility of the Persian government to the intrigues of Russia. At that time the war in the East was at its height, and this accusation served as an additional weapon for the London journals to use against Russia. They might have reflected that this Power had no interest in extending to Central Asia a contest, the theatre of which was already too large for that one of the two parties which had not at its disdisposal the immense advantage of maritime communications. But it was essential to exhibit a new proof of Russian ambition at the very moment when England was preparing the way for fresh conquests.

Since the conclusion of peace the tactics of the English press have not changed. According to them it is still Russia that is responsible for the events of which Central Asia is threatened with being made the scene.

For a Power so formidable as England, and which puts forward such great pretensions to generosity, equity and respect for right, it would have been no very edifying act to attack a feeble State under a futile pretext. To give a color to this aggression it was absolutely necessary to find a better pretext, it was necessary to have the appearance not of attacking, but of defending. Now, when the English press is at a *nonplus* it always has a convenient plea, and that is Russian ambition. That is one of the ideas which are received, admitted, accredited, and which are taken as requiring no further proof.

However little disposed we may be to follow the journals of Great Britain in the capricious turns of their political fancies, there are in the pertinacity with which they published this new falsehood, other circumstances we cannot refrain from pointing out to the attention of our readers.

For the last twenty years the wisdom of the Russian government has availed to preserve Central Asia from the conflagrations that have so often deluged it with blood. This government, comprehending that, on that side also, British rivalry was preparing for it fresh complications, resolved on creating between Russia and the English possessions a neutral zone, which might deaden i s pernicious effects. With this view it came to an understanding with the Cabinet of London for the purpose of removing all chance of a conflict. It severely interdicted to itself all action in Central Asia, on condition that England, on her part, should observe the like abstinence. In Persia, the rivalry of the two countries gave place to an agreement which had for its consequence the object of regulating in common the question of the succession to the throne, that perpetual source of sanguinary conflicts, and likewise the boundary between Turkey and Persia, which threatend to grow into an open contest between these two countries.

Thanks to this system, loyally carried out by Russia for twenty years, peace has been maintained in these countries, into which civilization is seeking gradually to find its way, and soften the barbarism of Eastern manners.

Now, as twenty years ago, Russia has only one political interest in this quarter, namely, that of maintaining peace.

Peace is necessary to herself, for the development of her internal prosperity, and to avoid conflicts with England that she has no motive for seeking. It is necessary, moreover, even for the sake of her political and commercial interest in those still semibarbarous regions; for it is not on the force of arms, nor on conquest, that that influence can rely, but on the ascendancy of a superior civilization, of a higher moral and material development, favored by a contact which becomes more and more intimate.

It is with this conviction, long since traditional in Russian policy's that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has constantly endeavored to maintain peeace in Persia and Central Asia. During the last war all its efforts had for their object to induce the court of Teheran to keep an attitude of neutrality in conformity with its own interests. These offorts were successful, however strong was the temptation for the Persian government to profit by the events that were taking place in its immediate neighborhood.

From the commencement of the conflict between England and Persia, provoked by the question of Herat, the attitude and language of the Russian government have been dictated by the same principles.—This is what our information, derived from the best sources, enables us to affirm in a peremptory manner. Russia has never ceased to make the court of Teheran listen to counsels of prudence and moderation, and direct its attention to the dangers that might be provoked by a conflict with the English power—a conflict of which no human foresight could determine beforehand the limits or the consequences. She has used all her influence to induce Persia to renounce the Herat expedition, to renew the thread of diplomatic negotiations, and to return to a course of conciliation, in order to re-establish her friendly relations with England.

These counsels, these pressing exhortations, are doubtless perfectly well known to the cabinet of London; and yet the English press persists no less in throwing upon the hostile influence and intrigues of Russia, the responsibility of what is passing in Persia and Affghanistan; it makes these its text, that it may thunder forth againt Russia those violent recriminations, the habit of doing which it has acquired during the three years' war, but which charges now that peace is made and the world sighs for repose, are but a gratuitous excitement of hatred and of passions that have no reason for their existence.

We cannot help being surprised that the English government, better informed, and doubtless inspired with better intentions, should not attempt to correct public opinion, which is thus wilfully led astray. It needs only for that end a simple communication, which would place the state of affairs again in its true light.

A Rich County.

Dougherty county, Georgia, claims to be the richest in the world; we presume, however, outside of those embracing large cities. The valuation is as follows: Slaves, $2,230, 912; land, $1,781,880; money at interest, $650,567; city property, $980,000; merchandize, $125,000; other property, $60,000; total, $5,828,860. If the property was equally divided out, each voter in the county would be a considerable farmer, with nine slaves valued at five thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars worth of land to work them on.

Clocks.

The Yankee clock business has been overdone.—The clock factories, for several years, went entirley too fast; many of them have run down and a good many more have been wound up. It is stated that there are now only thirteen factories making clocks, and of these only six are running full time and with their full complements of hands. The total production of clocks this year is estimated at only about 143,000. Four years ago there were thirty-one factories. The Jerome Mamufacturing Company, which has gone to ruin, carrying Barnum along with it, used then to make 444,000 clocks a year, and for a series of years the factory of J. C. Brown made annually from 80,000 to 100,000. Last year the Ansionia Company made about 150,000, which is equal to the estimated production of the whole country this year.

It is not improbable that a few years ago we were making about seven hundred thousand clocks a year. This is about enough to supply a population of 4,200,000, allowing the liberal average of one clock to every seven inhabitants. In six years of such work as this, every family in the United States would own a clock. Now as Yankee clocks are good and serviceable things, besides being cheap, it was entirely unreasonable to expect that a manufacture of an article not very perishable so enormously in advance of the wants of the people, could be sustained, particularly as the foreign demand was never large and never could become so The business ruined itself It made fortunes for those who first undertook to make cheap clocks by machinery, on a large scale.—Others then rushed in, and in a few years there was really a prospect that enough Yankee clocks would be made to supply one to every home, tent, wigwam or cave in every quarter of the globe. But, though Yankee clocks are found in all parts of America, and though specimens have been carried to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Islands of the Sea, yet the trade to foreign parts was never very extensive or profitable, and the home demand could not keep up with the enormous supply. So there have been failures of the most calamitous kind; the number of factories has dwindled down from thirty-one to thirteen, and the annual production of clocks from seven hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand.—This is about a fair rate for the supply of the home market, which is regulated by the increase of the population and the usual wear and tear of old clocks. There is a chance, therefore, that the business may now become once more a profitable one.

Pennsylvanian.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff. strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

Jan 8—Schr E W Gardner, Bourne, from New Bedford, Mass., to G W Davis.

Schr Queen of the South, Neff, from New York, to J R Bossom.

Schr Belle, Moore, from Jacksonville, to J M Stevenson; with corn.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

Jan. 9—Schr. Rising Sun, Davis, from New Bedford, Mass., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Wake, Wainright, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to A. D. Caraux; with mdze.

Schr. Myrover, Jackson, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Rebecca Fogg, Pate, from Boston, to Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

Schr. Allen Grist, Willis, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

10—Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. William, O'Neal, from New York, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.

Jan. 10—Brig Isabel Beurmann, Tams, from New York, in ballast, to J. C. Smith & Co.

Schr. Frederick Eugene, Thompson, from Boston, in ballast, to J H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Volant, Hill, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

11—Steamer Carolina, Surtis, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with passengers.

12—U S Mail steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Jan. 12—Brig John Boynton, Foster, from New York, in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

13—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses. Sailed on the 5th, in company with Barque Maria Hercy, (of Portland,) Brown, for Philadelphia; and Brig Elzira, for New York. Left in port Barque Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Rice, dischg.; Barque Truvatory, (of Searsport,) Carver, dischg.; Brig Fanny Butler, Atwood, ldg. for New York, and to sail on 10th; Brig Governor Brooks, (of Portland,) for Boston next day; Brig Montrose, of Portland, for Boston or Portland soon; Brig Dunkirk McFarlin, to sail soon for Boston; Schr. Thomas Denison, ldg. for New Orleans; Brigs Taratine and Cuba, waiting. Passed going into Cardenas, a Brig, supposed to be the Joseph Park, from New York; and the Brig Enoch Pratt, from New Orleans. Spoke Brig Washington, of Harpswell, bound to Matanzas. Also, on the 6th, saw a Barque ashore on Key Sal Depardra, supposed not long in that condition, with sails set to back her off.

Jan 13—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

Jan 14—Schr. J. C. Mason, Rabon, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Star, Moore, from Swansboro', to Master; with corn.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn and oats.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hallock, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze

Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, from Georgetown, S. C., for New York, laden with naval stores, with loss of bowsprit, sales and rigging—to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin.

CLEARED.

Jan. 8—Schr. Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

9—Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Jan. 9—Brig Lydia Stover, Gaslin, for Portland, Me., by Keith & Flanner; with staves and naval stores.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Steamer Enterprise, Williams, for Haywood, by J. S. Banks.

10—Schr. E. J. Talbot, Sweetland, for Demarara, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Brig Wenona, Rose, for West Indies, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Lavinia, Hatsell, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with flour and molasses.

Br. Brig John Duffus, Forest, for Antwerp, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Humming Bird, Weeks, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Jan. 10—Schr. Worth, O'Neal, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

11—Steamer Carolina, Surtis, for Fernandina, Fla., via Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with 150 passengers.

12—Brig Oscela, Frazier, for Havana, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber

Barque James Smith, Betes, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Jan. 13—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, for Havana, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

Schr. Dan'l. W. Vaughn, Gifford, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores.

Jan 13—Steamer Black River, Barber, for Beatty's Bridge, by Lamont & Monk.

14—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

Schr J B Coffin, Kellar, for St Domingo, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and shingles.

Schr Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Jan 15—Br schr Asorian, Innis, for Harbor Island, by G W Davis; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr W H Smith, Hughes, for Charleston, by A D Cazaux; with rough rice.

Schr David Faust, Moslander, for Philadelphia, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Southern Belle, O'Brien, for New York, by J H Flanner; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr W H Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

U S M steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, Job Printing in all its variation, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. MARSDEN CRAPON, of this town, to Miss ANNIE PAYNE, of Washington, D. C.

In this County, on the 8th inst., by Lewis Highsmith, Esq., Mr. JAMES P. PARKER of Sampson County, to Miss MARGARET E. STRINGFIED, daughter of Mr. James Stringfield of New Hanover County.

DIED,

At his residence, in this county, on the 22d of December, Mr. SAMUEL ATKINSON, aged 55 years 5 months and 9 days.

10,000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
Or 40's, 80's, and 160's.

IF DELIVERED before the 10th of February next, cash will be paid, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.
Jan. 16, 1857.—20-2t.

LOOK OUT FOR LOST NOTES.

ON the 22d day of December last, the subscriber lost, or had stolen from him, his Pocket Book, with some money in it, and the following receipts and notes, viz: A. Empie's receipt for a note on Duncan M. Bryant for ($950) nine hundred and fifty dollars; a note on L. Pencock for eleven hundred and forty odd dollars, with a credit of $100, Dec. 20th, 1556; a note on Alfred Smith, payable to J. W. Edwards, for about twenty-seven dollars, and a note on A. C. Dickinson for fifty dollars, with two credits, one of $20 and the other of $10.

All persons are forbid trading for any of said notes, or receipt; and the makers of them are requested not to pay them to any one but the subscriber.

A reward of ten dollars will be given to any one who will deliver the said notes and receipts to the subscriber, at Whiteville, N. C. E. E. LEE.
Jan. 16th -20-6t

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

S. J. FAISON, A. B., Superintendent.

THIS SCHOOL commences its Second Session on Monday, the 19th of January, 1857. The department in Agricultural Chemistry is still continued, under the charge of Prof. R. H. Drysdale, his laboratory being now replete with all necessary chemical apparatus. A Gymnasium has been fitted up on the grounds near the Academy—a feature in the School which will no doubt receive, as it justly merits, the cordial approbation of every patron. A company of Cadets is also in process of formation, in which each individual of the company will be drilled for one hour during each day; these new and valuable features being projected and conducted solely by Prof. Drysdale.

Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at its intersection with the Fayetteville Stage Road, this being of easy access from any point on or near these routes. Parents and Guardians will find few situations affording better advantages for the education, moral, physical and intellectual, of their children and wards.

Terms per session of twenty weeks, as follows:

Primary Department	$8 00
Higher English Branches	12 50
Classical Department	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of Apparatus	10 00
Incidental Expenses for this Department	2 50

No deductions from the time of entrance will be made, except in cases of protracted sickness; children being admitted for a whole or a half session as desirable.

Prof. Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., as heretofore.

Board may be had in good families at from $8 to $10 per month. Six or eight can be accommodated by the Superintendent. D. J. MIDDLETON,
Jan. 16th—20-4t Secretary of Board of Trustees.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay, almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people—they having living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agents below named have to furnish gratis to every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, Wm. H. LIPPITT, and A. M. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Jan. 16th, 1856—20-2m

NOTICE.

FOUND ON the Rail Road near this place on the 12th inst., a small amount of money which the owner can get by calling at Teachey's, and describing it.

CORNELUS McMILLAN.
Teachey, Jan. 15. 110-1t—20-1t.

WILLARD & CURTIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN GRAIN.
No. 10 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Jan. 13th. Wilmington, N. C.

N. C. LARD.

3 BBLS. NEW LARD, just received per Railroad. For sale by [Jan. 13th] WILLARD & CURTIS.

NEW CORN.

5,000 BUSH. PRIME NEW CORN, afloat, and in store. For sale by
Jan. 13th. WILLARD & CURTIS.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

15 HHDDS. P. R. SUGAR. Now landing, and for sale by
Jan. 13. WILLARD & CURTIS.

MULLETTS.

A FEW BBLS. No. 1 Mulletts in prime order. For sale by
Jan. 12. WILLARD & CURTIS.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!
SECOND DIVISION.

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,

IN THE GOLD REGION OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 13th of April, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25 000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

A company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming, and will commence a settlement in the spring. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., Apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Caroline co., Va.
or to H. W. FOY, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 7th—103-tf

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the gauge of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
July 1, 1856.
P. S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Bagging, ℔ lb.		@	25
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	7 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.	12	@	12½
Corn Meal,			
℔ bush	75	@	85
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb	17	@	17½
Eggs, ℔ doz	22	@	25
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	1 75
Feathers, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
Fish, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac're, No 1	00@20	00	
do. No. 2	00@13	00	
do. No. 3.	5 50@	6 50	
do. No. 4	0 00@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1857.

The Cost of "Developement."

Looking over the "Annual Statistical Supplement to Dinsmore's American Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide and Companion," we find many very interesting tables.

On page 16 we find a table which gives the miles of Railroad in actual operation in the States and Territories on the first January, 1857, as 24,476. The number of miles in operation on the first January, 1856, were 21,069, showing an increase during the year just closed, of 3,407 miles. Since 1853, 12,845 miles of Railroad have been built in the United States, being more than half of all the miles of Railroad in the country.

Thus, within the past year, at least one hundred millions of dollars have been withdrawn from the walks of active production, and invested in permanent works. Some of this may have gone abroad to create a debt, but the greater part has been an immediate and heavy draft upon the active labor and capital of the United States.

The productive industry of any country, must be great indeed when it can sustain so heavy and constant a drain for purposes of investment, and however great it may be, no industry and no resources can sustain such a drain long, without serious embarrassment. Our country has not done so, as the history of the last few years will show. For, although generally, throughout the United States, the severest point of the financial pressure had been passed before the last year of great Railroad extension commenced, still it must be borne in mind, that the greatest amount of labor and sacrifice on the lines opened last year had been made sometime before and that the making of these sacrifices created the pressure.

The price of living is higher throughout the country than it ever was before. It may be said that since the discovery of the gold deposits of California and Australia, everything is higher. But this does not alter the fact that living is proportionably higher than ever before in the United States. It appears to us that it can hardly be otherwise, when so large an amount of labor and capital is annually abstracted from the agriculture of the country to be invested in Railroads, which *carry* very well, but *produce* nothing that man can eat and wear.

It is, no doubt, a glorious and a necessary thing to "develop the resources" of the country, but while it is pushed ahead at such a rate pressures must be the result. It is the price we must pay for it, just as a man who keeps adding to the buildings and machinery connected with his business, at an expenditure of capital equal and more than equal to all his profits, must feel the necessity of "shinning" now and then—certainly be kept bare of ready change.

These things pay in the end, but this pioneer generation of Americans can derive little happiness from their works, beyond the pride and pleasure of making them. The national mind and the national resources are kept upon a constant strain, and the national hair grows grey, and the national corporation lacks rotundity, and the national gills rosiness, to a degree surprising to the inhabitants of less favored and less energetic lands.

According to the best available information, the whole world possessed at the close of the last year 51,266 miles of railroad, of which there were in America, north and south, and the West Indies, 26,581, in Europe 24,203, Africa 132, Asia 311, Australia 39.

Of the European railroads, there were in England and Wales 6,426 miles; Scotland, 1,138; Ireland, 1,012. The smaller German States come next, having 4,234 miles; France, 3,712; Prussia, 2,309, and Belgium 1,119. The smaller German States and Belgium have the largest number of miles in proportion to territory of any of the Continental States. Ireland is about on a par with Georgia in the matter of railroads.

The total estimated wealth of the United States is eleven thousand five hundred millions. The cost of the Railroads alone in the United States, the greater portion of which have been completed within the last eight years, amounts to over one-twelfth of the whole. Who can wonder that everything is kept on a strain. The country is working hard in its young days.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday (Thursday) refers at some length to our article of Tuesday last, headed "Coal and Iron," in which we refer to the necessity of opening available avenues to market, in order to render available the mineral treasures of the State. The remarks of the *Observer* are characterized by a a spirit of kindness and moderation which we are pleased to see and acknowledge, and which we trust will hereafter prevail in any discussion connected with this matter, which may incidentally spring up between the press or the people of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The *Observer* differs from us in preferring the road to the river—thinks that a road to carry the coal from the mines to the present head of navigation on the Cape Fear ought now to have the preference, and that it either that or the river improvement is to be deferred, the latter ought to wait. Such we take to be the meaning of the article.

Now, in the first place, so far as the road and the river are to be compared as avenues for the coal trade, we would merely remark that of those who have actually gone into the business of getting out coal—have invested capital and erected machinery for that purpose, all with whom we have talked, think the river practicable, and, if they can get it, look to it as the most economical route. They have looked at the matter closely, and still look anxiously to the river.

Again, there is an additional reason, we think, why, if a postponement of either must come, the River Improvement ought not to be postponed. It cannot be stopped now and taken up again at some future time at anything like the leaving off point. If stopped in its present unfinished state, all that has been done and expended must virtually go by the board.

Now in regard to the Schuylkill Navigation and the Reading Road we have this to say. The navigation, which is partly slack-water and partly canal is each year gaining on the road, which for less than one hundred miles has cost about twenty-five millions of dollars. The canal has obstacles which ours has not. The road has not an inch of grade to overcome in the direction of freight. Our road would have many feet to the mile.

As to the cost. It will be found that the $700,000 spoken of by the *Observer* will not build the railroad. Did not the arrangement with Silas Seymour & Co. contemplate an expenditure of nearly half a million in excess of this sum?

☞ Ben Perley Poore made himself notorious by the payment of his bet, which was to wheel a barrel of apples into Boston from a point 35 miles distant, in case Fremont beat Fillmore in Massachusetts.—But that was nothing to the pledge made but not yet performed by the Fillmore man in Farmville, Va., who pledged his word, before the election, that in case Buchanan came in, he would drink six bottles of Castor Oil at one time. If he *does* fulfil his pledge, we *don't* want to be there to see it.

A WILD PROJECT.—The British government is about to fit another expedition to search for Sir John Franklin.

☞ Our friend of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* returns, in his issue of this date, to the subject of the Cape Fear Improvement, to which he devotes nearly four columns.

The *Carolinian* falls into a few slight mistakes which we feel called upon to point out. It fails to draw the distinction between the attempt on our part to forward the interest of a great work by exposing or trying to expose the inefficiency and mismanagement by which the completion of that work has been delayed, and the attempt on its part to remove, not the abuses under which we think the work has suffered, but the very work itself. *We* want to get clear of the disease—*it* wants to kill the patient.

We fear also that it fails to draw the distinction between hostility to this work, and zeal for the interests of the State. It purports to speak for the people near Fayetteville who have never been friendly to the work. It expresses its hostility to it *per se*, and irrespective of circumstances. However honest in its intentions, and we concede everything to it in that respect, we cannot admit that it is a dispassionate or unprejudiced witness. Indeed the tone of its article would be fatal to such admission.

We agree with the *Carolinian* about one thing.—Things *have* been kept cloaked up—smothered up—hocus pocussed up, too much. We here—those at least who own stock, are about as badly in the dark as any body else. We hear that such a company of contractors has taken such a work, to be done at such a time, and in such a *manner*, giving bond, etc. The work is neither done in time nor manner specified, yet some how the contractors get paid, and no man ever yet heard of a bond being sued out. But that we feel that the thing may be and will be mended, we too, would go for ending it. We have no doubt the thing can be made to progress properly, and to a favourable conclusion. We have no doubt also, but that the main difficulty is now fully understood, and also, the manner of overcoming it. At the point where certain dams are located, there is on one side of the river a short space or interval of alluvial formation, the product of river deposit, and beyond this, higher ground of original formation. At these points it will be necessary to extend the abutments to this solid or primitive earth, and then all danger of cutting round, the only real engineering difficulty, will be removed. This we believe is generally understood and admitted, as well as the fact that this cutting around has been the chief obstacle and cause of detention.

Another thing we would allude to—namely, the paying up of individual subscriptions. *That* has been brought about pretty effectually down here. The agents of the Company showed no laxity in collecting from the Wilmington Stockholders certainly.—We could show a receipt in full for a very small amount, to be sure, but dating back about the beginning of this decade. We have no doubt that the same thing has been done throughout.

We admit that the State has gone into this work some four hundred thousand dollars in capital subscribed and bonds endorsed. We don't think if the work is put through promptly that the interest on these bonds will ever fall on the State Treasury, nor have any fear of the works failing to pay a fair dividend upon the investment made or to be made. This is money, considerable money, but it is a very small sum compared with other sums for which the State is or will be liable for other works which cannot promise as fair and full a remuneration. Other works we do not attack—the unfortunate management of this we do not defend, although we neither feel called up nor justified in impugning the motives of individuals. The Cape Fear Improvement we believe to be practicable—when made we believe it will advantage us and the State more than any work before the public. We therefore go for it, but in going for it we neither feel nor avow hostility to other works to which we are already repeatedly committed. We hope that assistance may be given to a road from Fayetteville to the mines, and we also hope a little more strongly that the river improvement may be completed.

In what we may have felt called upon, at different times to say about this matter, we have never pretended to speak for the people of Wilmington or the Stockholders here, although we believe that they have generally coincided in the views expressed by us. One thing we can say as by authority, and that is, that at no time has any hostility existed here against a Railroad from Fayetteville to the mines, but the reverse—neither will any hostility on the part of Fayetteville towards a work in which Wilmington takes a deep interest, cause the people of Wilmington to act or feel unjustly towards a work in which Fayetteville takes a deep interest as is natural and proper that she should. We say emphatically that any idea of jealously or unfriendliness here is totally erroneous.—*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

☞ The proceedings of the citizens' meeting, held in the Court House last evening, with reference to the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, will be found in another column.

Judge Person accompanied the report which he presented on behalf of the committee, with some very able and interesting remarks bearing upon the matter. He gave a brief history of the difficulties, progress, and final triumph of the Lehigh Company—a statement of its business as compared with the probable business of the Deep River Region and works, showing that, even at the highest possible figure of cost, these works must eventually *pay*, as an investment, to say nothing of the immense and incalculable benefits to accrue to the State and section from the development of such immense resources now dormant.—*Daily Journal, 9th inst.*

☞ We cannot now say whether we have mentioned it, and we don't know whether it is worth mentioning, but at any rate it is emphatically stated as a fact that the Right Honorable Charles Pelham Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, and one of her Majesty's privy councillors, has received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and may soon be expected here.

Mr. Villiers is a man of very fair sense, so the newspapers say, but awfully lazy and afraid of any sort of trouble or inconvenient circumstance. We presume he will get along. He is about sixty, half dandy and half *bon vivant*, but both in a somewhat careless sort.

So Mr. John Bull seemes to have lowered his horns somewhat since it was given out that no minister would be appointed to take the place of the great dismissed—Mr. Crampton. None was to be appointed during *this* administration—*certain*. But we change our notions at times.

☞ Mr. Cunard has tendered to our government a free passage in his steamships for the officers and crew sent out in the Resolute, recently restored to the English government. The Department has declined Mr. Cunard's offer, which it courteously acknowledges. It is understood that they are to be sent home in a British National vessel—the steam frigate Retribution.

☞ On the 9th inst. a caucus of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature nominated Col. John W. Forney for United States Senator.

☞ The winter is so far favorable to a fine crop of ice.

☞ Europe is bubbling and simmering very unpleasantly, and no man can say whether it may not boil over and spoil things. France and Russia are uneasy at the conduct of England, Austria and Turkey. Prussia has put in motion over 120,000 men, with a view of coercing Switzerland on the Neufchatel business. The British war with Persia is regarded upon all hands as indirectly with Russia. The whole thing is complicated, and there appears to be less disposition to arrange the difficulties or avoid the complications, than at any former period.

The Prussian and Swiss difficulty is the most imminent. The Canton of Neufchatel contains some fifty thousand people, and borders on Baden. Like many other of the Swiss Cantons, it had been at one time fief of the German Empire; and the family now on the Prussian throne had some connection with it as Counts, or some such thing. It has, however, long claimed affinity with the Swiss Confederation, into which it has been admitted. Although the majority of the people were republicans, there was still among the would-be aristocrats a leaven of monarchial feeling, which led a small party to raise the standard of Prussia in opposition to that of the Cantons. The leaders of this movement are now in prison. Prussia insists that they shall go scot free or she will revive her dormant claims to sovereignty over the territory. Switzerland refuses to accede to the demands of Prussia, and war is apparently inevitable.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 8, 1857.

SENATE.—After some unimportant morning business, the order of the day being the Danville and Greensboro' Railroad bill, was taken up. The debate upon which occupied the entire session, and gave rise to a very animated discussion. Messrs. W. H. Thomas and Gorrell supported the bill. Mr. Eaton opposed it. There is no likelihood of the Senate coming to a decision on the bill to-day.

P. S.—At 2 the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Badham moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter into an election for five Trustees for the University.—Mr. Ferribee opposed the motion. Mr. Stubbs moved it be laid on the table. Rejected. Yeas 44, nays 67. A message being received from the Senate, to the same effect, Mr. Badham withdrew his motion, and the house proceeded to ballot.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, introduced a resolution concerning the distribution of the State Geologist's report. At a later hour this resolution was read the second and third time and passed.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time and referred:—Mr. Clarke, a bill to alter the county lines of Wilkes and Caldwell. Mr. Blanton, a bill to restore jury trials in the County Courts of Cleaveland. Mr. Clarke, a bill to construct a public road in Caldwell and Watauga. Mr. Bethea, a bill to incorporate a fire company at Rockford, Cumberland county. Mr. Ferrebee, a bill to incorporate the Southern Air-Line Railroad; it proposes to build a road from some point on the Northern boundary of the State to the town of Wilmington, or some point of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Mr. Marsh, a bill to change the time of holding the Courts in Davie county. Mr. Eborn, a bill to provide for the election of a special magistrate for the town of Washington, Beaufort county. Mr. Meares, a bill to incorporate the Saponee Mining and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Scott, a bill to incorporate the Greenwood and Murfreesborough Railroad Company. Mr. Gaither, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in certain rivers in Iredell county. Mr. Clarke, a bill to incorporate the Mountain Railroad Company in Caldwell county.

A motion by Mr. Meares to make the bill to aid the Western Railroad the order of the day for o-morrow, was rejected—ayes 39, nays 44.

On motion, several bills were made the order of the day, for different days next week.

Among the engrossed bills from the Senate which were read the first time, is one to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington, and the bill to exempt coupon bonds of the North Carolina Railroad from taxation for the next ten years, and to fix the interest at 8 per cent. A motion being made to suspend the rules and put it on its second reading, Mr. Caldwell opposed it vehemently, and was answered by Mr. Bledsoe.

Pending the debate the House took a recess.

The tellers to superintend the election of Trustees for the University made no report, but I understand the following gentlemen were elected: R. A. Hamilton, W. W. Holden, D. R. Dillard, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy and Thomas Settle, Jr.

THURSDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill concerning the site of the Public Buildings in Harnett County, was taken up, and a very spirited debate ensued between Messrs. Shepperd and Stewart for, and Messrs. Bethea and White, of Bladen, against the bill. At a late hour the bill was rejected; yeas 46, nays 59.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9th, 1856.

SENATE.—In yesterday afternoon's session, after a thorough discussion of its merits, the Danville connection bill was killed by a vote of 32 to 14. This decision has given general satisfaction.

A message from the Governor, with a report from Mr. Siler, agent to the State, was received from the House and read.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution authorizing they Literary Board to loan money to Warsaw Institute.

A message was received from the House, refusing to concur in the Senate's amendment to the Holly High School charter.

Mr. White introduced a bill to establish a standard of weight for wheat, rye, &c.

Mr. Person introduced a bill to permit certain negroes to reside in Northampton county for three years. Mr. Gorrell introduced a bill to incorporate Lockville Manufacturing Company.

The bill to re-charter the State Bank was taken up, and debated until past one o'clock, when a recess was taken until three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Hall, a bill to prevent the felling of Timber in certain creeks in Rowan County. Mr. Strayhorn, a bill to amend the patrol law of North Carolina. Mr Hill, of Halifax, a bill concerning the fees of the Governors Private Secretary. Mr. White, of Cabarrus, a bill to incorporate the Concord and Fayetteville Railroad bill. Mr. Davidson, a bill to repeal 37th sec., 61st chap. of the Revised Code, concerning Internal Improvements. Mr. Holmes, a bill accompanied by a memorial to incorporate the Farmer and Mechanic's Banks of Wilmington. Mr. Gilliam, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Plymouth. Mr. Meares, a petition from certain citizens of Wilmington for the passage of a lien law. Mr. Kelly, a bill to exempt the Bonds of the Counties of Lenoir, Craven and Carteret from taxation. Mr. March, a bill to establish a Public Road in Davie and Davidson. Mr. Gentry, a bill to amend an act passed in '52 and '53, concerning a public road in Wilks and Ashe County. Mr. Ward, a bill to repeal the 1st section, 88th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning Processioning. Mr. March, a bill to prevent the felling of Timber in Dutchmans Creek, Davie County.

A message from the Governor concerning the Western Turnpike Road, was sent to the Senate.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the bill concerning the Coupon Bonds of the N. C. Railroad Company. Mr. Scales continued his remarks in support of the bill, and made an able argument in its favor. Messrs. Bridges, Elliott and Bledsoe supported the bill, Messrs. Lewis, of Wake, Gilliam and Montgomery opposed it, the latter offered an amendment, authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue State Bonds and loan the money to the Company at 8 per cent. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, offered another amendment, when Mr. Blow moved to indefinitely postpone, upon which question Mr. Jenkins spoke until the hour for recess arrived.

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1857.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

SENATE.—The bill to re-charter the State Bank was under discussion. An amendment by Mr. Myers being adopted, was afterwards, on re-consideration, rejected. An amendment by Mr. W. H. Thomas, making the notes payable and redeemable at the bank in Raleigh, was rejected—ayes 7, nays 37. On motion of Mr. Chesson the 32d section was amended by striking out 13 and inserting 15—ayes 26, nays 6. The bill passed its second reading—ayes 26, nays 8.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The Senate informed the House by message that it adhered to its amendments to the Holly Spring High School.

Mr. Clarke offered an amendment to the 14th rule of the Senate, which, after debate, was rejected.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Jackson, Craven county.

On motion of Mr Pool, a bill regulating the fishing in North river was read the second and third time and passed.

A resolution by Mr. Boyd to inquire into the expediency of changing the time for the meeting of the Legislature was adopted—ayes 27, nays 4.

The bill incorporating the Deep Gap and Stone Mountain Turnpike Company was postponed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Holt, the bill on the small note currency passed its third reading.

The bill relating to the killing of cattle and stock by railroads was taken up and read the second time. It was opposed by Messrs. Cameron, Wilder, Gorrell and W. R. Myers, and supported by Messrs. Wiggins and Lane. Mr. W. R. Myers moved to postpone indefinitely. After some remarks against the bill by Messrs. J. W. Thomas and Hill, of Caswell, the motion was rejected. The bill then passed its second reading, ayes 27, nays 15.

The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday afternoon was occupied in discussing the merits of the bill providing the payment of talis jurrors, and the passage of a private resolution in favor of Elizabeth Kessam; both passed their second reading.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, a committee of five was appointed to examine the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and report if the condition of the charter had been complied with.

The following bills were introduced, read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Parker, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Gatesville. Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Piedmont Mineral Range Mining and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Leitch, of Robeson, a bill concerning the Superior Court of Robeson County. Mr. Gilliam, a bill concerning Executors and Administrators. Mr. Davidson, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Mayor of the town of Charlotte. Mr. March, a bill to alter the time of holding the Courts of Davie and Alexander Counties. Mr. Little, a bill to incorporate the Rockingham Coal field Company.

Mr. Folk presented a report from the minority of the committee on constitutional reform, in favor of the bill for abolishing the poll tax and increasing the tax on land. Mr. Little opposed the printing as unnecessary; if this report was printed, justice required the majority report be printed likewise. On motion of Mr. Hill, of Halifax, the motion to print was laid on the table; yeas 66, nays 40.

Mr. Lewis', of Wake, resolution for night sessions was laid on the table.

The bill concerning the Coupon Bonds of the N. Carolina Railroad being the unfinished business of yesterday, was taken up. A very desultory debate ensued which ended in the bill being indefinitely postponed; yeas 65, nays 43.

The bill giving Mechanics a lien on improvements was taken up. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, made a statement of the object of the bill, and the necessity for its passage as a protection for laborers and mechanics. Messrs. Mann and Meares supported the bill, Messrs. Gilliam, Yancey and Sharpe opposed it. A motion to postpone indefinitely was rejected; yeas 34, nays 73. Several amendments were rejected.—Mr. Gilliam spoke in opposition to the bill until the hour of recess.

Town Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1857.

The citizens of Wilmington met last evening according to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvements.

Hon. S. J. Person on behalf of the committee appointed last meeting to prepare business, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in our opinion, the Cape Fear and Deep river Improvement is a work of the first importance, not only to the section through which these rivers run, but to the whole State, promising as it does to develop a country whose increased products will amount to many millions of dollars a year, thus giving employment to our people, and producing that happy change in our financial condition which will surely follow when we sell more than we buy; instead of buying more than we sell as we are now and have heretofore been compelled to do.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe a due regard for the interest and welfare of the people of the State generally, requires the Legislature to bestow their fostering care upon this work; and that we respectfully urge upon them to make such further appropriations of money as may be necessary for its completion.

3. *Resolved*, That we do not mean it to be understood that by pressing the importance of this particular work upon the attention of the Legislature, we are opposing or wish to oppose any other work projected for like purposes; on the contrary, we believe that the Deep River Valley and the adjacent country will afford employment enough, not only for the river, but also for one or more Railroads in transporting their rich and abundant productions. And we are now as we have always been as a community, the friends of any improvement anywhere, which is calculated to assist in making North Carolina a great and prosperous State.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to adopt such measures, either by memorial or otherwise, as shall be best calculated to place before the Legislature, in their full force and truth, the high claims of this work to their favorable consideration.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senators and Representatives in the House of Commons, with the request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

Hon. W. S. Ashe, Hon. S. J. Person, P. K. Dickinson, Jas. Cassiday, and Thos. C. Miller were appointed the committee to carry out the fourth resolution.

On motion of Col. Jas. T. Miller, the meeting adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, Chairman

JOS. H. FLANNER, DON. MACRAE, } Secretaries.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1857.

SENATE.—The President transmitted, in reply to a resolution, a letter from the Atlantic Telegraph Company, stating the facts concerning the said proposed Telegraph, and saying that they will enter into a contract with the government of the United States, on the same terms and conditions as with the British government, and suggesting that our new war steamers are the very best to assist them in laying the cable. The President makes no recommendation, but merely submits the letter and propositions of the British Lords and commissioners. There is no reply of Mr. Marcy's in the accompanying documents.

Mr. Weller reported a bill to increase the officers of the army. The Iowa contested election case was then considered. Mr. Bayard spoke against and Mr. Foster for the admission of Mr. Harlan. Mr. Harlan's resignation was received and read. The Senate then adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the President's message. Mr. Barclay made a very bitter speech on the views of the President. Ten thousand copies of the coast survey report were ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned to Friday.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7.—The Governor states that the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst., amounts to $1,265,000, while the State debt has been decreased $365,000. The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the prevention of illegal voting, favors a reform in the naturalization laws, and urges stricter guards upon the extension of the rights of citizenship by the State courts. He condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, condemns the conduct of officers in Washington City and in Kansas—and says that Pennsylvania expects and demands that Kansas shall be a free State.

The Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—It appears from a documet sent to the Senate that the Netherlands government approved the conduct of its minister, DeBois, in refusing to testify in court in the Herbert case. DeBois was willing to file his testimony in the State Department. Netherlands professes the warmest friendship for our government.

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1857.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—The State Senate organised to-day. Benjamin Bond, Dem., was elected Secretary. An attempt was made by the Democrats to take the appointment of the committees from the presiding officers, Lieut. Gov. Wood, but, pending the consideration of the subject, the Senate adjourned. The Governer's Message will be sent in this afternoon.

River and Harbor Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—About forty members of the House have held a caucus and concluded to consolidate all the river and harbor bills into a general bill, and to use their efforts to pass it over the Executive veto.

Four Days Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8th.—The steamship North America, from Liverpool Dec 24th, has arrived. Cotton had advanced ⅛d. under the Persia's news. Sales for three days 55,000 bales, of which 21,000 were for speculation and 3,000 for export. Middling Orleans, 7 3-16; Uplands, 7 1-16. The Manchester market is better. Flour steady. Wheat advanced 2d.—Corn is 6d. higher. Consols 93¼ a 93⅜.

France has notified Austria that Napoleon III. will not accept the Austrian and English interpretation of the treaty relative to Bolgrad.

Prussia is collecting an army to invade Switzerland, and the latter is raising 20,000 troops in defence.

The Persian war is progressing, but is unpopular.

Thirty-five thousand troops are to assemble at Berlin in January, and to march, under Gen. VonGroben, upon Switzerland. The population of Switzerland have responded to the call to arms with the greatest edthusiasm. Ten thousand men, under Gen Bourgeoise, will defend Basle, while the remainder, under Ziegler, will garrison Schaffhausen. The van and reserve are to operate in the field. Unlimited credit, for military purposes, has been voted, and the Federal Diet was convoked for the 27th of December.

The London Times and the English press denounce the Persian war. The French press thinks that the real cause of the war lies between England and Russia. It is reported that England is arming all her gun-boats for active service—probably in the East.

Further Foreign News.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—The files by the North America contain the following additional items:

The London Daily *News* believes that the difficulty between France and England, Austria and Turkey, does exist, and that it will postpone the meeting of the Congress indefinitely.

The Paris *Debats* thinks that all hope of adjustment is not lost, and that the Congress may open within the time specified.

The *Constitutionnel* thinks that the Congress will open early in January, and that matters will be settled satisfactorily.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Berne on Monday says that hopes of peace increase in official circles.

Four fresh divisions are called out.

The students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a letter had been received by the Emperor from General Dufour, mentioning the effect that had been produced in Switzerland by the note in the Moniteur.—The inference drawn is that the Swiss will be obliged under the double pressure to grant the required concessions.

PERSIA.

The news is far from definite. Advices from Constantinople, of the 13th ult., say that Feronk Khantle, Persian Minister, continues his negotiations with Lord Strafford de Redcliffe to adjust the difficulty.—Feronk is about to proceed to Paris.

Persia continues her warlike preparations.

The Times Paris correspondent states that the Russian army amounts to forty thousand men complete, on the shores of the Caspian sea, and is still in cantonments. The Russian general had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest provinces of Persia to examine the situation of the towns and forts, and to take plans of the routes by which a passage might be made for an enemy.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe telegraphed the following:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15, 1856.

The Persian General Murad Mirzah has marched into Cabul and occupied Turrah. The Viceroy of Egypt is expected at Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 21st ult Captain Hartstein, Lieutenants Wells, Stone, Hunter and Davidson, and Drs. Macoun and Otis, of the Resolute, were entertained at the Admiralty House, by Admiral Seymour, Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Croskey, U. S Consul, and Chevalier Pappalardo, Vice Consul at Portsmouth, were also guests, with a circle of naval officers. The officers were afterwards presented to Lady Seymour and family. In the afternoon the agents of Lloyds at Portsmouth delivered a telegraphic message to Capt. Hartstein from the Shipowner's Society of Liverpool, requesting permission to send a deputation from that society to present an address. A reply was returned that the deputation would be received on the following Tuesday, on board the Resolute. On Christmas day the American officers will all dine with Lady Franklin.

On Sunday the Resolute was visited by some of the officers who set out in the Arctic search in her and other ships. Among them were Capt. Pullen, Capt. Richards and Lieut. Pym.

On Tuesday, the 23d, a banquet was given to the American officers by the city of Plymouth, being the only public dinner they could attend.

The run on the National Bank of Ireland had subsided.

Baron Rocheau had been arrested at Liverpool for having come as a passenger in the steamer Persia without paying his passage.

There was a decided difference of opinion on the Liverpool change respecting the amount of the cotton crop. Buyers said the crop was large, while holders maintained a contrary opinion. Mr. Stewart's circular, estimated the crop at 3,300,000 bales, was posted, on the arrival of the Persia, in the Exchange, but speedily disappeared, and was supposed to have been abstracted by a holder.

The Collins steamer Ericsson was advertised to leave Liverpool at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 24th ult.

FRANCE.

Money is very scarce, especially on the Bourse; but the pressure is partly attributable to operations for the purpose on the part of rival financiers. In Holland and Belgium the restrictions recently adopted by various banks are maintained in full force. At Hamburg, owing to an efflux of silver, the rate of discount is again seven per cent. In Paris, on Monday, the funds closed at sixty-six, 25 for money, and 66.55 for account.

SPAIN.

A Madrid dispatch of the 19th ult. reports that a revolutionary club had been discovered in the city. Arrests were made and papers seized.

The new loan was contracted for by M. Mires at 42 9-16.

ITALY AND NAPLES.

The principal powder magazine at Naples had exploded, and many soldiers were killed.

A Government announcement says that bands of insurgents are still flying about various parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general revolutionary movement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE.—The Gazzette announces that the prohibitation to export rye, barley, oats, oatmeal and potatoes from Poland had been removed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The transfer books for consols still remain closed. The closing sales for accounts on Tuesday, the 23d, were at 93⅛a93⅜, with a firm but good market.

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 has been held here, and resolutions were adopted urging Congress to pass the Revolutionary Pension Bill. A committee was appointed to devise means to erect a monument to the memory of President Madison. A vote of thanks was returned to Congress for their having conferred upon Gen. Winfield Scott the title of Lieutenant General. After adjourning, the members of the Convention called individually upon President Pierce.

Horrid Murder.

We learn that a Mr. Jos. Ennett, of Onslow Co., killed one of his slaves, by brutallay whipping him to death last week. After committing the crime he managed to make his escape and has not yet been arrested. If we are correctly informed, he has twice before been suspected of similar acts. We trust that vigilance will be used in ascertaining his whereabouts, in order that the culprit may answer for his delinquences.

Commercial.

Snow Storms and Travel in the West.

BUFFALO, January 8.—The weather here is clear and cold. The thermometer stood this morning at six degrees below zero. Passengers from the West say that the railroads are obstructed by snow in every direction and that the trains are very irregular. On some roads they have not been able to run through. The mails are behindhand from almost every quarter.

Great Snow Storm.

BUFFALO, January 8.—At our latest dates from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, it had snowed incessantly for two days. Travel was interupted in all directions, and many persons who were out came near perishing.

Later from Texas.

The steam ship *Charles Morgan*, Capt. Place, arrived at New Orleans last Saturday evening, bringing Galveston dates to the 30th ult.

Mr. Wm. Blake, one of the oldest inhabitants of Galveston, died in that city on the 30th ult., at the advanced age of 93 years.

The barques *Magnolia* and *Norumbega*, from New York, arrived at Galveston on the 28th ult.

At the municipal election in San Antonio, on the 22d ult., J. M. Devine, Esq., was re-elected Mayor by 126 majority.

The *Civilian* of the 30th ult. says:

The emigration to Texas by sea this season is very flattering. Every steamer from New Orleans is crowded with emigrants, including many slaves.—When the Berwick's line shall be in successful operation, the number of emigrants will be greatly increased—the sea voyage and entire trip to New Orleans being made in about 26 hours. The D. Webster is to commence her trip on the 1st of January.

The emigration to this port from Germany has been liberal, consisting generally of farmers and mechanics, who pass on to the interior.

The land emigration, as stated in our last, is said to be large.

The statistics of the State, as compiled by the State Gazette, show that we are entitled to five, instead of two representatives in Congress. By 1860 we shall be entitled to seven, under the present apportionment basis; but under a reduced ratio, we shall probably only get six.

Cloth in Texas.—It is known that for some months cotton and wollen fabrics have been manufactured in our State Penitentiary. It is gratifying to know that the enterprise is abundantly successful and beyond all contingency of failure. A letter to us from Gen. Besser, the Superintendent of the institution, speaks in high terms of the success of the scheme, and asserts, as we also learn from other sources, that cottons and woolens of a superior quality are turned out, such as to supply a considerable demand. The supply of cotton is abundant in the vicinity of the penitentiary; that of the wool is not so good, but there is an ample supply within reach, and the product is rapidly increasing.

Already, this effort of the State has had a good effect. Private enterprise is establishing two or three factories within our borders, and we confidently expect at an early day to see all our osnaburgs, domestics and coarser woolen cloths made at home. The people should make it a cardinal point to patronize and sustain every enterprise of the kind. In this way, step by step, we shall become more independent.

The Brazoria Planter says that, from the best information at command, the sugar this year, in Brazoria county, will exceed 100 hogsheads. It is probable that this amount will be made, and the greater portion of it in Gulf Prairie. The estimated crop of last year was 7000 hogsheads of sugar and 13,000 barrels of molasses.

The Corsicana Intelligencer, says that pork is selling in Navarro county at 3½ cents per pound; the fattest beef can be purchased at from 2 to 3 cents per pound, and corn at from 56 to 75 cents per bushel.

The editor of the Henderson Democrat has just made a tour through the counties of Cherokee, Anderson, Freestone, Limestone, Falls, Bell and Williamson. In Cherokee he found that the yield of corn last season, was thirty-five bushels to the acre, and in many cases fifty bushels. In Anderson he found corn abundant at from forty to fifty cents per bushel; fine fat hogs in abundance, lots of them weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, fattened on the mast, with but little corn; meet worth from 2½ to 3 cents per lb. net.

In half of Freestone crops are equally good, but in the Western portio short from drouth. In Limestone the crops are very short. Corn is worth one dollar per bushel; meat from four to five cents, which is about the average price as far West as he went. Owing to the extreme dry season just passed, there is but little winter range for cattle, and the stock of all kinds must suffer, and much of it must die for want of food this winter. The crops last year, except the wheat, were very short.

HUNTINGDON IN SING SING PRISON.—The N. York *Times* has the following account of the initiation of Huntingdon, the Wall street forger, into the mysteries of Sing Sing prison:

Huntingdon reached the prison last Friday evening after the convicts were locked up, and was shown to a cell for the night without any change in his *toilet*. On the following morning an officer rapped at his door and signified that his presence was desired in the physician's apartment, where he was provided with the usual striped wardrobe. He was then conducted to the barber's shop, and he submitted to the loss of his beard. This occupied till 11 o'clock, A. M., and when the usual dinner hour arrived he was ready to join his *confreres* in the dining-room.

It will be remembered that the Clerk of the Court asked Huntingdon, after Judge Capron had pronounced his sentence, the usual question if he had any mechanical trade, and was answered in the negative.—It seems that he was formerly engaged, for three years, in the furniture business, somewhere in Hudson street, and on the strength of this he has been assigned to the cabinet shop at the prison, under the contract of Mr. C. H. Woodruff. He is engaged in the simple operation of sawing and planing boards, which is a less intellectual employment than dealing in notes in Wall street. But there is this about it—he will now have the benefit of the shavings.

When Huntingdon first arrived at the prison he remarked in the presence of the Deputy-Sheriff and some of the officers, that he knew what the prison regulations were and intended to obey them. One luxury he will be deprived of, and that is tobacco; he has been in the habit of smoking a fabulous number of cigars per diem, but the change will be likely to prove beneficial to his health. His constitution is said to be much run down and his countenance looks careworn and haggard.

A Sinking Fund.

Mr. Bledsoe, of Wake, has introduced into the Commons a bill to create a sinking fund—that is, a fund to pay the debt of the State as it falls due, and relieve the people, as far as possible, from taxation.

The bill provides for three Commissioners to manage the fund, to be appointed by the Governor and Council—to hold their me